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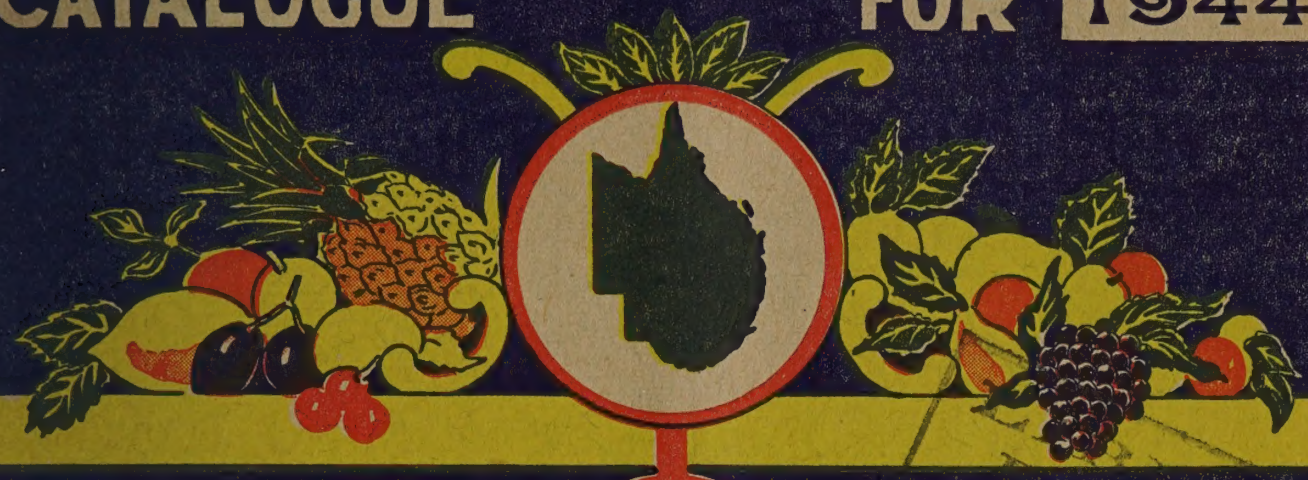
CATALOGUE FOR 1944.



SEP 19 1944
U. S. Department of Agriculture

ROSES
CITRUS FRUITS
PALMS
GRAPE VINES
ORNAMENTALS
SMALL FRUITS
ETC

C. Langbecker & Sons

ROSE & FRUIT TREE SPECIALIST

BUNDABERG
PHONE
454

Australia

CITRUS TREES

ARE RATIONED SINCE COMPILING CATALOGUE. CITRUS TREE POSITION HAS DETERIORATED.

We are unable to allow more than 1 Orange, 1 Mandarin, 1 Lemon to any one customer.

ERRATA—

Limes, Tahiti, are 2/6 each instead of 2/3.
Granadillas and most Papaws sold out.
Rhubarb, only few left.

CULINARY PLANTS.

Cabbage, Beetroot, Kalhrabi, Lettuce plants—
25 for 6d., 1/9 per 100; 17/6 per 1000.

Cauliflower plants— 25 for 9d.; 2/6 per 100. Scarce.

Tomato plants— 12 for 6d.; 2/- per 100 17/- per 1000.

1944 WARTIME

CATALOGUE

This Catalogue Cancels all previous Issues.

At time of compiling this season's Catalogue it appears there will be a shortage of many lines, which we usually have to import from the South and are now unprocurable.

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— TERMS OF BUSINESS —

Conditions of Sale.—I believe that all Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., sold by me are of the description and kind specified by me at the time of sale; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, I give no undertaking that such Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and I make all sales subject to this condition. I further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us and the money will be refunded. No complaint can be entertained unless made immediately on receipt of plants.

Orders.—All orders are generally executed a day or two after being received. All parcels addressed to a railway siding have to be prepaid at Bundaberg, freight should therefore be added; it is also cheaper to prepay railage. Growers who intend planting Citrus in the spring should book their orders early. It is not uncommon that booking is left till the land is ready, when very often the sorts required are sold.

Remittances.—Except when customers have an account with us, all orders must be accompanied by remittance, which should be made in postal notes or money order, cheques must have 6d. exchange added. We also send C.O.D., either by rail or post, in which case the extra cost of C.O.D. will be added.

Ordering Instructions.—To save possible errors and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue, write address legibly, be sure and sign your name, as it is not uncommon to receive letters often with remittances, without name.

Packing is done with utmost care; we have a trained staff and every facility in our large packing shed, and all plants, as a rule, arrive in good order.

Substitution.—To avoid disappointment, please state when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not; some varieties are bound to be out of stock as the season advances, and plain instructions will save disappointment.

TERMS OF BUSINESS—Continued.

Our Nursery is situated four miles from Bundaberg; the telephone line from Maryborough Road leads direct to the Nursery. Inspection is cordially invited.

All Trees offered are under the supervision of the Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Stock. All spraying is done regularly with a power spray, ensuing absolutely clean trees.

Despatch.—If not expressly stated we forward all parcels under 28 lb. by passenger or mail train; there are two rates, "prepaid" and "to pay". The latter costs 25 % more, but this does not apply to plants sent as goods by goods train, so customers are requested to enclose cost of railage by mail train when ordering.

Executing Orders.—All orders are usually executed promptly on receipt, forwarding for the proper railway days for the various railway lines, and avoiding arrival of plants over Sunday.

Special Propagation.—We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for clients from seedlings or selected strains; in every orchard there are some trees better than others. We are budding Citrus from January till April. Cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and remove all leaves, and wrap in moist hay.

Cost of Freight.—No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the cost of say, 12 Fruit Trees. Trees vary in size and weight, and the exact cost will not be known till trees are packed. 12 Fruit Trees weigh from 14 lb. to 28 lb., and the freight depends then on the mileage.

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Failure of Roses and Citrus Trees

Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers sometimes report lack of success.

The failures may be traced to some of the following causes—

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking. To not tramping or firming the roots when planting, use the feet good and hard.

The common mistake of putting fresh stable manure or fertiliser in contact with the roots when planting.

Acid soil, due to not liming sour ground. Lack of drainage causing sodden soil conditions.

Overwatering, especially on soils that are not usually well drained, twice a week is usually enough for young trees. The soil should be lightly removed around the plant; soak well, and replace dry soil.

Perm-O-Tags

UNPROCURABLE FOR THE DURATION

It is inadvisable to plant Roses in ground that grew Roses before without renewing the soil first.

Lack of cultivation after planting is another cause of failur, so is planting too high or too deep. The union of the bud and stock should be one or two inches below the soil.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Very often the nursery man is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after the season is over, the balance of unsold roses is transplanted under the worst conditions, with hardly any loss. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plant as a rule.

Late plantings of roses are always more successful than early plantings.

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Rose Culture in Brief

All Roses are expertly packed and arrive as a rule in first-class condition, no matter the distance. It is essential that the roots are kept moist and well protected after unpacking the parcel; exposure to air and sun are sure to cause losses.

SOIL: Roses will grow in almost any soil, a medium deep loa mwill suit them best. Light soil may be improved by a liberal application of cow manure, and heavy soil by the application of stable manure or ashes. Extra heavy soil requires the addition of some manure, leaf mould, and lime. The poor sandy soil that is found in so many Bundaberg gardens is best improved by trenching and mixing a load or two of red scrub soil with the sandy soil.

SITUATION: Roses should preferably be planted in a bed by themselves where they can get plenty of sun; shady and protected positions encourage the growth of mildew and black spot.

PLANTING: It will be found best to plant with the union of the bud and stock one or two inches below the soil, spread the roots well out, fill the hole half up with fine soil, then tramp well down and water thoroughly. When this has drained away, fill the hole with dry soil; it is not necessary to water every night, but when watering, the soil should be taken away a little around the plant, well soaked, and the dry soil replaced. Remember, cultivation without watering will do more good than watering without cultivation. Always work up the bed after watering; this will conserve the moisture in the ground and the loose soil on top prevents that moisutre from escaping. There is no need for a heavy hoe to loosen the soil, a light fork hoe can be worked by a lady. If, for some cause, a few days after planting the rose plant appears to be shrivelling, cut the stem back about three inches, then cover completely over with moist soil for three days, after which the plant will usually be found to have recovered.

MANURING: Good cow manure is considered the best, but as this is not always available, chemical fertilisers will have to be used. Specially prepared fertilisers are usually put up in small packages. This should be applied at least a month or longer after planting.

PREPARATION OF GROUND: As a rule it is not necessary to trench the bed as roses are surface feeders; wrere necessary drainage will be of advantage. To put stones, tins, etc., at the bottom of the plant holes is worse than useless, as it only serves as a reservoir for water to accumulate.

WATERING: This is best done by scouping out a saucer-like depression around the stems and soak the plant well, afterwards filling in th dry soil. Do this once or twice a week.

SPRAYING: Roses are of course, subject o disease, he most common of which is mildew, the leaves showing a whitish frost-like appearance. Prevention is easier than cure. Lime and sulphur solution sprayed once a month is a good preventive, and will keep the plants also free from scale, and if a nicotine preparation, such as Black Leaf 40 is added, will kill any aphis. Where the stem of the roses are covered with white scale, a painting with lime and sulphur solution will be found beneficial.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PLANTING TIME.—My Roses are ready to send out in May, but for the far North June-July plantings are best.

Roses are bound to be in short supply this season and planters should not leave ordering too long.

SUBSTITUTES.—As the season advances, the stock of some varieties of Roses must be exhausted; in which case I shall take the liberty of making up the number required with other good sorts, unless I receive instructions to the contrary.

Roses 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Not less than 12 plants at doz. rate.

CASH WITH ORDER.

Approximate railage and postage of Roses :

1 to 3 plants by rail 1/-; by parcel post 1/3.
4 to 6 plants by rail 1/6; by parcel post 2/-.
7 to 9 plants by rail 2/-; by parcel post 2/6.
10 to 12 plants by rail 2/6; by parcel post 2/9.

Postage or Railage should always be added. It is 25 per cent cheaper to prepay Railage at the sender's Station.

*The varieties marked with a star are especially recommended as being most suitable for general purposes.

H.T. means Hybrid Tea; it is the most suitable rose for Queensland conditions.

T. means Tea Scented, with a glossy foliage, but not so hardy and more tender for frost.

PPern. means Pernetian, usually the finest colour combination, but subject to die back and black spot.

OWING TO SHORTAGE OF PRINTING PAPER, WE HAVE TO LEAVE OUT A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSES.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (HT)—Lemon Yellow, large, pointed centre.
AMALIA YOUNG (H.T.)—Large, Full red blooms of vigorous growth.
AMBASSADOR (H.T.)—A Salmon pink, sport of Talisman.
AMERICA (H.T.)—Rose pink, large, good form.
ANTONY REVOIRE (H.T)—Pale rosy flesh, deeper in centre.
AROMA (H.T.)—Bright red flowers, semi double.
BARCELONA (H.T.)—Bushy growth, pointed buds.
BILLY BOILER (H.T.)—Semi-double, good bloomer.
BETTY UPRITEHARD (H.T.)—Semi-double, salmon carmine.
BETTER TIMES (H.T.)—Beautiful glistening cerise and red.
***CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.)**—Rich Scarlet, crimson buds.
CAPTAIN BLIGH (H.T.)—Pointed buds, silvery rose.
CHIEFTAIN (H.T.)—Large shapely blooms, colour bright red.
CLOVELLY (H.T).—Rich carmine rose, shaded salmon, long stem
***COLUMBIA (H.T.)**—Rich deep pink, large full flowers.
COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.)—Coppery salmon, semidouble.
CONTESSA DE SASTAGO (Pern).—Coppery red inside and golden yellow outside.
CONTRAST (H.T.)—Double flowers china pink and bronze.
***CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.)**—Large crimson flowers, well formed.
***DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.)**—Rich, velvety crimson, large.
DIANNA ALLEN (H.T.)—Salmon pink with yellow base.
DICKSONS BOUGUET (H.T.)—Salmon and apricot.
DON BRADMAN (H.T.)—Double pink, veined carman.
***DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.)**—Coppery pink, suffused apricot.
***EDITOR McFARLANE (H.T.)**—Bright Rose, shaded salmon, one of the best.
***EFFECT (H.T.)**—Novelty; dark red.
ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.)—Cerise pink, semi-double.
***ELI KNAB (H.T.)**—Deep rosy pink, heavily veined, double.
***ELI HARTMAN (H.T.)**—Old golden yellow.
***E. G. HILL (H.T.)**—Glowing scarlet, very free.
EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.)—Colour rich carmine pink.
E. J. MOLLER (H.T.)—Colour red, deeping to black.
***ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.)**—Velvety crimson.
***ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.)**—Dark red, very fragrant, scarce
ETERNAL YOUTH (H.T.)—Double, light pink, suffused orange.
ECLIPSE (H.T.)—Golden buds, large and long pointed.
EVERT VAN DYK (H.T.)—Clear carmine, pink flowers, full.
FACKEL (H.T.)—Double flower of crimson red, shaded black.
***FASCINATION (H.T.)**—Rose cerise, shaded yellow.
FEU-PERNET DOUCHER (H.T.)—Creamy flower, and very full.
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.)—Large cherry colour.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.)—Snowy white, largest white rose
FRITZ HOGER (H.T.)—Large, pure crimson.
GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSEN (H.T.)—Glowing deep carmine.
GEO. DICKSON (H.T.)—Velvety black crimson, a rank grower.
GEORGE SCHWARTZ (H.T.)—Canary vellow; buds long, pointed.
GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.)—Canary yellow; buds long.
***GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.)**—Colour, rich sunflower yellow; heavily flushed dep old rose.
***GOLDEN TALISMAN (H.T.)**—A sport of Talisman.
***GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.)**—Golden yellow, shading brighter at the edges.
***GRANAT (H.T.)**—Velvety black-red buds.

GRACE MOLINEAUX (H.T.)—Creamy apricot, sweet perfume.
GRENOBLE (H.T.)—Mildew-proof, double scarlet red
GIPSY LASS (H.T.)—Rich scarlet flowers; full.
***HADLEY (H.T.)**—Dark red; large and full.
***HILDA (H.T.)**—Deep pink; full blooms and growth good.
***HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)**—Glowing crimson, large and full.
***HUGO ROLLER (H.T.)**—Lemon yellow; edge, crimson.
***J. L. MOCK (H.T.)**—Carmine and Imperial pink; large double.
J. C. THORNTON (H.T.)—Crimson scarlet, very vigorous.
* **K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.)**—Pure White; an old favourite.
KOENIGIN LOUISE (H.T.)—Clear white; large and well formed.
* **KOOTENEY (H.T.)**—Creamy white; large full blooms.
* **KOROVO (H.T.)**—Clear salmon pink, double blooms.
KURT SCHOLZ (H.T.)—Long bud; crimson scarlet.
LADY CAHN (H.T.)—Long buds; apricot yellow.
LADY COVENTRY (H.T.)—Vermillion shaded blue; large.
LADY HELEN MAGNOLA (H.T.)—Bright crimson; dark markings.
* **LADY HILLINGDON (T.)**—Orange yellow; buds long.
LADY HUNTINGFIELD (H.T.)—Rich, deep yellow blooms.
LADY ROBERTS (T.)—Reddish apricot; good shape.
LADY URSULA (H.T.)—Flesh pink; very free flowering.
* **LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)**—Brilliant velvety carmine.
LIEBESBOTE (H.T.)—Crimson scarlet flowers; large and full.
LLEIDA (H.T.)—Yellow at base, flushed yellow and red.
LORD CHARLEMONT.—Clear crimson, full flowers, scented.
* **LUNA (H.T.)**—Yellow buds, opening to pale yellow.
LUBRA (H.T.)—Double crimson, blooms richly fragrant.
MABEL DREW (H.T.)—Creamy, passing to yellow.
MABEL TURNER (H.T.)—Large; deep salmon pink.
* **MDM. ABEL CHATENEY (H.T.)**—Carmine, shaded vermillion.
MDM. BUTTERFLY.—Bright pink, apricot and gold.
MDM. CONSTANTE SOUPERT (T.)—Apricot, shaded peach.
MDM. P. EULER (H.T.)—Vermillion pink; good garden rose.
MDM. COCHET COCHET (H.T.)—Buds coppery pink.
MADAM LOUIS LENS (H.T.)—Strong grower; pure white.
MAISON PERNET DOUCHER (Pern.)—Clear orange, shaded copper.
* **MATADOR (H.T.)**—An improved Etoile de Holland.
* **MADAM COCHET (H.T.)**—Flesh coloured rose; an old favourite.
GRAND DUCH DE LUXEMBURG (H.T.)—Orange yellow; of good form; flower carried erect.
* **MARIE VAN HOUTE (H.T.)**—Pale Lemon yellow.
* **MARY COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER (H.T.)**—Warm crimson.
MAX KRAUSE (H.T.)—Deep reddish orange.
McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.)—Rosy cerise.
MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pern.)—Dark orange and apricot.
MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.)—Long buds of a reddish salmon tint.
MRS. B. R. CANT (H.T.)—Deep rose; very full and strong grower
MRS. CHAS. J. BELL (H.T.)—A shell pink, sport of Radiance.
MRS. DUDLEY CROSS (H.T.)—Pale chamois yellow.
* **MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)**—Apricot; base coppery yellow.
MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.)—Large, clear rose.
MARY HART (H.T.)—A Sport from Talisman; bud maroon red.
MRS. FOLEY HOBBS (T.)—Ivory white, tinged pink, scented.
MRS. FORDE (H.T.)—Deep carmine rose, large flower.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.)—Creamy ; centre buff.
MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON.—Creamy white; good.
* **MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.)**—White; pink shadings.
MRS. H. WINNETT (H.T.)—Double red rose; free flowering.
MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.)—Glowing cerise; good grower.
MRS. VERSCHUREN (H.T.)—Salmon, orange flowers.
MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.)—Colour, reddish carmine.
MY MARYLAND (H.T.)—Bright salmon pink; very free blooming
NEDERLAND (H.T.)—Vermillion pink; small flowers.
OPHELIA (H.T.)—Salmon flesh, rose and yellow.
PEACE (T.)—Pale lemon, tinted blush; free flowering.
* **PENELOPE (T.)**—Cream tipped dark rose; requires god soil.
PERLE DES JARDIN (T.)—Straw colour; large and full.
PICTURE (H.T.)—Rose pink colour, a fine rose.
PICK ME UP (H.T.)—Shapely red rose, free bloomer.
PINK PEARL.—Rose pink, shaded red; very free and full.
PINK LORD TARQUIN (H.T.)—A pink sport of the white variety.
* **PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.)**—Claret red; inner petals salmon.
* **PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.)**—Deep pink. flesh inside.
PRINCE BERNHARDT (H.T.)—Red flowers, long buds.
QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.)—A pink sport of Golden Dawn.
* **RADIANCE (H.T.)**—Silvery pink inside, outside carmine.
* **RED RADIANCE (H.T.)**—Cerise red.
* **REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.)**—Rich yellow colour, reverse rich salmon.
* **ROSELANDIA (H.T.)**—Rich golden yellow, free.
* **ROSE MARIE (H.T.)**—Rich rose pink; very free.
* **ROUGE MALLERINE (H.T.)**—Brilliant red, very fragrant.
SENSATION (H.T.)—Scarlet crimson, maroon markings.
* **SIR HENRY SEAGRAVE (H.T.)**—Primrose yellow blooms.
SHOT SILK (H.T.)—Cherry cerise, overlaid salmon.
* **SOUV. DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.)**—Deep carmine: double.
SOUV. DE DM. BOULLET (H.T.)—Rich yellow; long pointed.
* **SOUV. DE ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.)**—Deep scarlet, shaded maroon.
SOUV. STELLA GRAY (T.)—Deep orange and salmon crimson.
* **SOUV. DE DERRIER VAN DER GON (H.T.)**—Long pointed buds, orange, shaded coppery red.
* **SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.)**—Cadmium yellow; large
SWEETNESS (H.T.)—Vermillion edging creamy white.
STATELY (H.T.)—Pale flesh, deepening to salmon; full double.
STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.)—Rich velvety crimson; strong.
SUNBURST (H.T.)—Long buds of deep yellow; semi-double.
* **TALISMAN (H.T.)**—Scarlet pink, gold and coppery.
TEXAS CENTENIAL (H.T.)—Blood red; red in centre.
THE BRIDE.—White, sometimes tinted rose.
THE DOCTOR (H.T.)—Large buds of rich satiny pink.
UNA WALLACE.—Cherry rose, without shading; good, double.
VICTORIA HARRINGTON (H.T.)—Dark red; long stems.
WARRAWEE (H.T.)—Pointed buds of clear rosy salmon.
W. C. GAUNT.—Scarlet crimson; of a good shape; double, free.
W. E. CHAPLAIN (H.T.)—Colour carmine crimson.
* **WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.)**—Pure white; very free flowering.
* **WHITE LORD TARQUIN.**—White; good bloom; always in flower.
* **WHITE MAMAM COCHET.**—Creamy white; tipped pink.

WM. MOORE (H.T.)—Pointed centre, carmine pink.
WM. ORR (H.T.)—Deep velvety crimson, flowers large and full.
* W. R. SMITH.—Creamy white, shaded pink, flowers, large and full.
YELLOW DRUSCHKI.—Pale creamy yellow; very full.
* YVONNE VACHEROT.—Porcelain white, suffused soft pink.
YVES DRUHEN (H.T.)—A very dark velvety red.

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Polyantha Roses

(CLUSTER ROSES)

BABY CHATEAU.—Double flowers, deep crimson.
CECIL BRUNNER.—Rose, Yellowish centre.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Pearly White, centre Carmine.
CORAL.—A free flowering Pink variety, not unlike Our Allies.
ERNA VON TESCHENDORF.—Bright Crimson; a fine massing variety; recommended.
FAIRY PET.—Pure White.
FIREBALL.—Reddish Orange; a bright firey red.
FRANK LEDDY.—Carmine Lake; good.
FORTSCHRITT.—Hybrid Polyantha, Salmon Yellow, very free flowering, with a rich musk scent.
GARTENDIRECTOR OTTO LINNE.— Strong, bushy, showy growth, large clusters of dark rosy pink. Highly recommended.
GLOIRE DU MIDI.—Colour as Gloria Mundi, but keeps colour better.
GLORIA MUNDI.—Glowing Orange; a sport from Orleans.
GOLD LACHS.—Golden Salmon; very distinct colouring; large trusses.
HOLLANDIA.—Blood Red Rosetti-like Flowers; nice sprays.
IDEAL.—Dark Crimson; at times Scarlet.
LEONIE LAMESH.—Coppery Red.
MAD. JULES GOUCHALT.—Vermillion; shaded Orange and Red; open flowers; good.
MERVEILLE DE ROUGES.—Bright crimson, wine shade.
MISS EDITH CAVILL.—Scarlet Crimson.
ORANGE TRIUMPH.—Salmon red with orange shadings. 1/6.
ORLEANS.—Brilliant Geranium Red; White centre.
OUR ALLIES.—White, shaded Pink; a grand variety.
PAUL CRAMPEL.—Scarlet Orange colour; showy.
PERLE DE OR.—Nankeen Yellow.
RED PET.—Bright Dark Crimson.
RUFUS.—Bright red, sometimes white stripes on outer petals.
SALMON SPRAY.—Rich Salmon Pink; sweetly scented.
TIP TOP.—Golden Yellow, tipped Cerise.

Climbing Roses

PLEASE NOTE.—Most Climbing Roses flower on matured wood, usually the second year after planting. It is therefore advisable not to prune until they have flowered.

ALLENS GOLDEN CLIMBER (H.T.)—Rich yellow.
AMY JOHNSON.—A lovely shade of pink.
* **AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY.**—Rich crimson; handsome foliage.
* **BLACK BOY.**—Deep crimson; darkest climber; large blooms.
* **Clg. COLUMBIA.**—A climbing sport; dwarf variety.
* **Clg. DAILY MAIL SCENTED.**—Rich deep velvety red.
Clg. DAME EDITH HELEN (Clg. Pern.)—Sunflower yellow, old rose.
* **Clg. ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.)**—Dark reddish crimson.
Clg. GOLDLACHS POLYANTHA.—Fiery goblin salmon.
* **Clg. HADLEY.**—A climbing sport of the well known Red Hadley Rose.
Clg. HOOSIER BEAUTY.—Glowing crimson, with dark shadings.
* **Clg. LAURENT CARLE.**—Climbing sport of Laurent Carle.
Clg. MATADOR (H.T.)—A sport of dwarf variety, red.
* **Clg. MDM. ABEL CHATNEY.**—A sport of Dwarf variety.
* **Clg. MAD. ISAAC PIERRE.**—Deep coral pink; free flowering.
Clg. MDM. LOUIS LENS (H.T.)—White blooms.
Clg. MDM. SEGOND WEBER.—Rosy salmon; vigorous.
* **Clg. MAMAN COCHET.**—Flesh coloured rose.
* **Clg. MRS. HERB. STEPHENS.**—Large, fairly full, snow white.
MRS. PAUL J. HOWARD (H.T.)—Crimson, long stems.
Clg. OPHELIA.—Salmon, flesh shaded rose.
Clg. PENELOPE.—Sport of Penelope; outer petals and creamy centre.
Clg. PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.)—Orange and red.
Clg. PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk).—White, tinted pink.
* **Clg. RADIANCE.**—Has the same good points of the dwarf variety; red.
* **Clg. RED RADIANCE.**—Same as Radiance.
Clg. ROSEMARY (H.T.)—Peach pink.
* **Clg. SUNBURST.**—Shapely buds of deep yellow; free bloomer.
Clg. SOUV DE MDM BOULLETT (H.T.)—Cadmium yellow.
Clg. TALISMAN (H.T.)—A climbing sport of the popular dwarf variety.
Clg. SOUV DE LA MALMAISON.—Flesh pink; strong grower.
Clg. MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pern.)—A rich apricot and yellow blooms.
* **Clg. WHITE MAMAN COCHET.**—Colour same as dwarf.
Clg. WHITE LORD TARQUIN.—Sport of the Dwarf variety.
* **CLOTH OF GOLD.**—Pale yellow; strong grower.
CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Bright scarlet; double flowers.
* **GOLDEN VISION.**—Golden yellow flower; bright green foliage.
HAMBURG Clg. POLYANTHA.—Bushes of scarlet red flowers.
* **LA MARQUE.**—A well known white climbing rose.
MAD. DRIOUT.—Red and white; a striped variety; strong grower
MARSCHAL NEIL.—Deep golden yellow; a well known sort.
* **MISS MARION MANIFOLD.**—Rich velvety scarlet.
SACHSENGRUSS.—A nearly thornless climber; flesh coloured.
WHITE BANKSIA.—White cluster, shiny foliage.
WAR PAINT (H.T.)—Large flowers of bright carmine rose.

Citrus Fruit Trees.

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All A Grade Trees are propagated from buds supplied by the Government, ensuring of only the best strains being propagated.

Root Stock.—All seed required for root stock is now supplied by the Government, especially selected for this purpose.

Soil.—Citrus Trees may be grown in many soils, but to be successful on a commercial scale it is essential that the soil be of a sandy loam, deep, free, and well drained, as level as possible. Freedom from severe frosts and high winds is necessary for best results.

Time to Plant.—Citrus Trees can be planted almost all the year round; on the coast, from February to September is the best time; for frosty conditions, early in the Autumn or in the Spring, August-September are most favoured.

Planting Distance.—From 20 to 25 feet is usually observed.

Planting the Trees.—In removing the young trees from the nursery a number of roots are more or less injured. The roots of the young tree should therefore be carefully examined before planting, and any broken or crossing roots removed by means of a sharp knife, making the cut on the under side of the root, so that the cut surface comes in contact with the soil when the tree is planted. Mark off the land in squares or hexagons, 20 to 25 or 30 feet apart each way; 25 feet is about the best distance for worked trees. The digging of the holes is a simple job, as all that is necessary is to take out sufficient soil to enable the tree to be set at the same depth at which it stood in the nursery row, and with room enough to spread the roots evenly. The bottom of the hole should be like an inverted saucer, the centre of the hole being slightly higher than the sides, so that the roots when spread out will have a downward tendency, and thus go deeper into the soil. When the tree has been planted correctly in the hole, scatter fine top soil around the roots, and see that they come into direct contact with it; if not, the tree will dry out; but if the roots are in direct contact with the soil they will make new roots quickly, and soon start new growth. If the weather is very dry at the time of planting, give each tree a kerosene tin full of water at this stage of the planting, and when it has soaked in, fill up the hole with loose soil. If this is done, the young tree will get a good start, no matter how dry the surrounding soil is.

What to Plant.—Do not attempt to grow too many varieties, but stick to those of proved value. In the case of oranges, three good kinds are ample, and where Navels do well they should be grown extensively on account of their ripening early. Joppa is a good all round early and medium ripening fruit, and one of the best late fruits is Valencia Late. In mandarins, the old standard sorts, such as the Emperor, Solid Scarlet, Scarlet, and Beauty of Glen Retreat, should be plantel extensively. In Lemons, Lisbon, and Villa Franca, are the best; in Limes, Tahiti and Grape Fruit Marsh's.

Manuring.—Any good farmyard manure is beneficial, but as this is not always available, green manuring then gives the best results. To grow these, a fertiliser containing a large amount of superphosphates should not be omitted.

Failures.—It sometimes happens that trees refuse to grow, or die off. If trees arrive in good condition, it is possible to get them established with little loss. Should this, however, be followed by heavy frosts, drought, or scorching winds, some of the trees may succumb, in which case it is through no fault of ours, but the result of adverse circumstances.

Thin Skinned Fruit.—This is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure. Citrus planted in black soil or rich scrub, develop a much thicker skin than those planted in light sandy loam. Heavy nitrongenous manuring also puts thick skin on, so have young vigorous trees. The older trees produce the finest fruit; that does not mean however that old trees should be planted, young but strong trees are best.

Stock.—We have 50,000 strong, well grown Citrus Trees for sale this season, all are staked trees, well grown and free from disease.

Grafted Citrus Trees bear usually the second year after planting, provided they are well looked after.

Not exceeding 4 Trees ..... 9d.
5 and up to 8 .... 1/-
9 and up to 12 .. 1/6
Not exceeding 25 Trees ..... 2/-.

Please Note: Packing Charges on Fruit Trees will be as follows:—
Larger bundles packed in hessian or cases at cost price.
Hessian is very scarce and dear.

PLEASE NOTE: Under a new law it is compulsory for every Nurseryman to sell Citrus Trees under two groups. "A" Grade trees shall consist of trees which have been grafted with scions selected under the supervision of an Inspector from vigorous trees, free from disease and bearing large crops of fruit characteristic in all respects of the variety.

PLEASE NOTE: Less than six trees of any one ariety charged at 2/3 and over six and under 50 of any one variety charged at dozen rate; 50 and over of one variety charged at 100 rate.

ALL CITRUS TREES ARE PRICED : 2/6 each; 27/6 doz.; £10 per 100.

(Varieties with an Asterick are A GRADE TREES)

PLEASE NOTE—

Citrus Trees for the Season 1944 and 1945 will be short. To distribute available supplies equitably "right round," we cannot allot more than 6 trees of any variety to a customer.

We shall be pleased to have your tentative order for 1946. We expect to plant out 50,000 seedlings.

ORANGES

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

Orange Trees are very scarce this Season.

***JAFFA.**—Oval, large size, smooth skin, nearly seedless.
***JOPPA.**—Slightly rounded, oblong, fine grained and rich flavour.
***WASHINGTON NAVEL.**—Large size and excellent quality, fruit will set better if irrigated in spring; earliest.

*VALENCIA LATE.—Medium size, very juicy, late.
*WHITE SILETTA.—Pale orange colour, smooth rind, few seeds.
GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL.—Smooth and solid, pendulous habit of growth, not a big grower.
NAVELEMIA—Cross between a Oalumia and Washington Navel. Ripens early.
PAPER RIND NAVEL.—Very early, thin skin, suitable for home use.
*MEDITERRANEAN.—Sweet, early, heavy cropper, liable to split
ST. MICHAEL.—A large early variety, good bearer and suitable for market.
SURPRISE NAVEL.—Medium, roundish, rich flavour and seedless.
RUBY BLOOD.—Medium and sweet, skin reddish yellow, but shows little blood under Queensland conditions.
SEVILLE.—Bitter orange for preserving.

MANDARINS.

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

*BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT.—Form oblate, rind smooth and glossy, very juicy and few seeds.
*EMPEROR (Emperor of Canton).—Firm roundish skin, yellow, skin medium to thick, good flavour, few seeds.
*SCARLET.—Flat and of medium size, rind rough and thin, juicy and sweet.
CLEMENTINE.—A Hybrid between an orange and a mandarin, hardy, matures early, delicate spicy flavour.
ELLENDALE BEAUTY.—Very large, yellow flatish, very smooth, hangs well, late.
PRIDE OF ELLENDALE.—A very large Mandarin with a thin skin, very sweet and good flavour.
OON SHIU (Satsuma).—Large, greenish yellow, dwarf, pendulous habit.
FEWTRELL'S EARLY.—A cross between an orange and mandarin, large, yellow, very prolific.
RICHARD'S SPECIAL.—Extra large, late; fruit should be left on tree as long as possible to get the best flavour.
THORNY.—Medium, very highly flavoured, good bearer, wood requires thinning.
GOLDEN SURPRISE.—A seedling of the Emperor variety, thin skin. In flavour a combination of Mandarin and Grapefruit, which makes the fruit most palatable and not at all sour, late and thornless. 3/-.

LEMONS.

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

*LISBON.—Form, oblong, medium size; thorny, prolific.
*VILLA FRANCA.—Oval form, medium to large, good flavour, summer bearing, thornless.
GENOA.—Oblong, pointed at both ends; thornless and dwarf habt.
EUREKA.—Sweet rind, medium, few seeds and early bearer.
COMMON OR BUSH LEMON.—1/3 each.

Please Note.—All varieties of Lemons even thornless sorts, often have thorns as young trees, but soon get thornless when older.

CITRONS.

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

AMERICANA.—Pear shaped and the colour of a lemon; far superior to any other kind; enormous bearer; no household should be without this tree; makes the finest jam.

CUMQUATS.

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

ROUND.—Small, yellow; hardy variety.
NAGONNI OVAL.—A sweet variety, the skin of which is eatable.

GRAPE FRUIT.

(Edible Pomelo)

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.
£10 per 100.

The varieties offered are the true type Grape Fruit. These are becoming popular now as a breakfast appetiser. Of a peculiar bitter sweet flavour, it is recognised as the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion.

***MARSH.**—Seedless, colour pale lemon yellow, thick rind.
FOSTER.—Flesh large; good bearer; seedy; rose pink flesh.
MacCARTHY.—Large yellow; late; fruit is borne singly; prolific.
TRIUMPH.—Medium size; peel smooth and thin; few seeds; well flavoured.
NUTSU MIKAN.—Japanese Grape Fruit; orange colour; large fruit; very juicy; makes a fine drink.

LIMES.

2/3 each; 25/- doz.

TAHITIAN.—Strong grower; thin rind and heavy bearer.

AVOCADOS

A thrilling new taste experience awaits you.

If you have never tasted an Avocados you have a delightful surprise in store! This smartest of salad fruits is deliciously unlike any other fruit in flavour. It has a consistency strange to fruits—a melting goodness. A properly softened Avocados may be cut and partly used. The unused portion left in the skin will keep in your refrigerator. It is advisable to lay wax paper over the cut surface. Also, care should be taken **not** to place the fruit directly on the ice or too close to freezing units. If the fruit is not too soft, any small discoloured parts may be cut away. The rest of the fruit will be fresh and wholesome.

FOR HEALTH REASONS.

Dietitians commend the Avocados because it stores its food as a highly nutritive fruit oil. It has the energy value of lean meat, is to digest, and supplies minerals, protiens and vitamins essential to health. Thus growing children can be given Avocados liberally. They make an ideal luncheon in themselves—satisfying, energizing, yet "light".

Serve Avocados often—as something smart and unusual for "important" dinners, luncheons and teas—or a delicious surprise for the family.

A lovely evergreen fruit tree, fruit is large and pear-shaped with a thick leathery skin, weighing over a pound each. The fruit in California, where it is grown in enormous quantity, is used mostly for salads. Being rich in Vitamins it is a valuable food.

The tree is very ornamental and should be planted for this reason alone.

Every tree is sold with a ball of soil and must be well looked after until established; shading, mulching and watering are essential.

Avocados will thrive in climates suitable for Citrus Trees and require the same well drained soil, but dislike too much cultivation, grass should be cut and allowed to rot. Trees usually bear in 2 to 4 years after planting.

Please Note.—Avocados are again in short supply and are usually sold out by July.

Grafted Trees 7/6 each. Supplies limited.

COONAR BEAUTY.—Fruit similar to Dickinson and a special heavy bearer, fruit nearly black.

GRANDE.—Oval shaped, deep green. 3½ins in diameter; ripens May-June; heavy bearer.

LINDA.—The largest Avocado grown. Average 2lb. each fruit. Round with a rough purple skin.

SPINKS.—Purple, large fruit, fine eatnig.

QUEEN.—Large pear shaped fruit, 1½lb.; purplish maroon skin, fine quality, good bearer.

SEEDLING AVOCADO—2/6 Out of pots.

CUSTARD APPLES

(CHERIMOYER)

GRAFTED TREES

Plant July till September

3/6 each; 36/- dozen. £12/-/- per 100 plus packing.

We are the largest growers of Grafted Custard Apple Trees in Queensland, and can offer you the best trees.

The notes appearing under the citrus culture are also applicable to Custard Apples, with the exception that they can only be successfully grown on a commercial basis in the coastal belt of Queensland where the frost is not too heavy. Grafted Custard Apple trees have few seeds and are in every way superior to seedlings.

NOTE: Custard Apples can only be successfully transplanted from July till September; or sometimes October.

QUEENSLAND A.S. SPECIAL.—Of medium size and fine flavour.

PINK'S MAMMOTH.—Extra large; with few seeds.

The following Fruit Trees are not available this season:—

APPLES.

APRICOTS.

NECTARINES.

PEACHES, OTHER THAN FLAT CHINA.

PEARS.

QUINCES.

FIGS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

BROWN TURKEY.—Large fruit; heavy bearer.
WHITE ADRIATIC.—Strong grower; and fine flavour.

LOQUATS

Seedlings Only 2/-.

PEACHES

1/9 each.

FLAT CHINA.—Only 1 tree to each client.

PLUMS

PLUMS, JAPANESE

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

SANTA ROSA—Purplish crimson, good flavour.
WILSON—Bright crimson, flesh yellow.

PAPAWS

ORDINARY PAPAWS large fruit, 9d. each; **50/- per 100.**
Out of pots.
NEW PINK BISEXUAL PAPAWS.—Heavy bearer; extra large fruit; starts bearing 18 inches from the ground.

1/- each; 10/- doz.

PERSIMMONS

2/6 each; scarce.

FLAT SEEDLESS.—Grows into big tree; heavy bearer; early.
NIGHTINGALE.—Conical fruit, dwarf tree; suitable for small garden; very early and heavy bearer.
ZENJI MARU.—Round, deep orange, egg-shaped.

AUSTRALIAN (Queensland) NUT

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA

Sometimes called Bauple or Bopple Nut

THINSHELLED.—In pots, 1/9 each.

MANGOES

Grown in Pots and can be transplanted any time.

KENSINGTON PRIDE.—3/6, large yellow.
BOWEN APPLE MANGO.—Very large, stringless, and of very fine flavour. 3/6 Each.
TALCONDA PRIDE.—Another large Bowen Mango, quite stringless, and of very fine flavour, richly coloured. 3/6.
PEACH.—2/-.

All Mangoes named are stringless.

LYCHEE—2/6

Delicious fruit, red skin. Born in clusters.

ROSE APPLE (EUGEMA JAMBOS)

3/6 each.

A Fruit Tree new to Australia. Suitable for tropical and sub-tropical climate. Evergreen, fruit is oval or round; colour greenish white, perfumed with the odour of the rose.

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ROOTED GRAPE VINES

Do not plant before July.

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen; 60/- per 100.

The Railage or Postage for Grape Vines is the same as for Roses.
(See Page 5)

These are the most suitable varieties for the Coast District.

IONA.—Well known; amber colour; very sweet, soft skin.
IMPROVED ISABELLA.—Well known variety.
WILDER.—Black; good bearer; best American variety.
MONTARA.—Black Wine Grape.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

BLACK PRINCE.—Black berries; good table sort, late
BLACK HAMBURG.—Good market sort; early.
BLACK MUSCATELLE.—Sweet table grape.
CHAUCH.—Large White; good flavour.
CERVANTES.—Good white grape, large berries.
GROS COLMAN.—Extra large Black; market variety.
MRS. PRINCE.—Black Muscat.
PURPLE CARMICHON (Ladies Finger).—Large black grape, good keeper, late.
ROYAL ASCOT.—Large Black; firm skin.
SNOWS BLACK MUSCAT.—Large berries, bunches long ; fine flavour.
WHITE SYRIAN.—Early White.
MADELAINE.—White, does well on coast.
WALTHAM CROSS.—Large, amber, good table grape, good bearer.

A Pamphlet on Grape Culture may be had free on application to Department of Agriculture.

PECAN NUTS

Ready in July.

Propagated on Pecan Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting. Grafted Plants, 6/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

Deciduous trees of the Walnut family living and bearing to ag reat age and suitable for warm and cold climates, and when we read of individual plantations of up to 5000 acres in Texas, U.S.A., we think it should be well worth trying in any part of Australia with a reasonable rainfall. Does best in deep, rich soil with ample moisture. Make good shade and shelter trees. They are planted 40ft. to 60ft. apart. Being a very deep rooter, we advise planting the tap-root to the full depth and packing the soil around the roots as firm as you possibly can.

CASPIANA.—Nut large, strong grower.
OKLAHOMA.—Large nut with shape much like Stuart. Thin shell, heavy producer. Tree is rugged with drooping or willowy branches.
PABST.—Large, oblong, shell medium-thick; kernel plump, high quality, good flavour; prolific bearer.
SUCCESS.—Large ovate, thin shell, rich flavour; prolific.
STUART.—Large, oblong, shell thick, kernel plump, flavour good; vigorous grower, prolific; ripens early.
VAN DIEMEN.—Large, long, smooth, bright kernel, fine flavour.
WILLIAMSON.—Large oblong, plump well filled nuts.

PINEAPPLE SUCKERS

2/6 dozen.

SMOOTH ENGLISH.—Very scarce.

PASSION FRUIT

Out of ground, 3d. each; 3/- dozen; 12/6 per 100.

A valuable pamphlet on the growing of passion fruit may be had free of cost by the Department of Agriculture, in Brisbane.

COFFEE PLANTS

2/6 Each.

BRAZILIAN CHERRY

1/9 each.

GUAVA'S

CHERRY GUAVA 1/9 each.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

March, April or May is the best time for Planting.
1/6 for 25 plants; 5/- per 100.

HEDGE PLANTS

LIGUSTRIUM.—Privet, fine and broad leaf variety, evergreen and very hardy. 3/6 doz.; 20/- per 100. Plant 15 ins. apart
LLANTANA.—Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.

RHUBARB

9d. Each; 7/6 Dozen

★ ★

Decorative Dahlias.

Decoratives vary in formation from those with close, overlapping petals to those of loose formation with broad petals incurving, or long curling or twisted petals, and in size range from blooms 2 inches across to a foot.

"L" denotes large-sized flowers; "M" medium; and "S" small.

PRICES.—Except where priced, 1/6 each.

BABY ROSE (M).—Pure pink with a silvery glow; long strong stems. 2/-.

BALLEGO'S GLORY (M).—Rich maroon with gold edgings.

BARDIA (M).—Unusual formation, petals turning inwards towards centre; keeps a good shape to end of season; erect growth. Colour deep rosy mauve. 2/6.

CHAS. L. MASTICK (L).—Rich bright orange, deepening at the centre; reverse of petals grenadine pink.

CLARA CARDER (L).—A beautiful shade of cyclamen pink.

C.P. (L).—Bright copper suffused rosy-red; huge flowers.

CREAM BEAUTY (L).—Delicate shade of yellow, deepening to gold at centre; petals inclined to curl, reverse slightly veined pink. 2/-.

DARCYY SAINSBURY (L).—Pure White. large deep blooms.

DREAMTHORPE (S).—Brilliant tango shaded primrose, with a coppery gold centre, petals wavy and curling.

EDITH CARTWRIGHT (S).— Intense scarlet, heavily shaded crimson. rather long rounded petals; best small-flowered dark red.

GOLD ROSE (M).—Rose pink with golden sheen; beautiful for cutting.

HELLY BOUDEWIJN (M).—Pure white, same type as Gold Rose; one of the most free-flowering white varieties; excellent for cutting.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM (L).—Crimson-scarlet, tipped white.

MRS. C. J. SOWTON (L).—Cinnamon-pink; large erect flower, substantial growth. 2/-.

NAGEL'S GLORY (L).—Reddish-bronze with a golden glow.

RICHARD KLIMPT (L).—Bright scarlet, or coppery orange red; a real giant, easy and free grower. 2/-.

CACTUS & HYBRID OR GARDEN CACTUS DAHLIAS

(INCLUDING NEW VARIETIES)

Hybrid or Garden Cactus are varieties with tubular petals varying in length and thickness. They differ from those known as Exhibition Cactus in length and size of petals, those of the latter being longer and thinner. The majority of the exhibition types have weak stems, although we now offer several of the thin-petalled cactus with excellent stems. The Hybrid Cactus share with Decoratives the popular favour of the general public.

"L" denotes large-sized flower; "M" medium; "S" small.

Prices 1/6 each, except where otherwise stated.

CHRYSANTHEFLORA (M).—Vivid scarlet, tipped gold, narrow-petalled cactus, quite unique. Makes a beautiful bowl.

COLORFUL (M).—Rich gold centre, outer petals flushed salmon. Rich and striking. First time offered. (3/6).
DAINTY BESS (M).—Deep mauve pink to pale pink at tips; a striking new variety. 3/6.
"DAILY RECORD" (M).—A delightful shade of pink on yellow base, a magnificient garden cactus that should be in every collection.
DR. VERHAGE (L).—Pomegranate red, tinted amber-orange.
ELLA BRUIDIGOM (M).—Salmon pink. A flower of striking beauty.
ETOILE DE NAGELS (M).—Bright scarlet-red; very free.
GOLDEN RAIN (Pluie D'Or) (L).—Gold and amber; well-formed.
GRACE STEWART (M)—Rich rose-pink, deepening towards the centre. A well-formed variety of medium height.
GRETEL (L).—Pure orange; a larger Miss Belgium, deeper in colour.
ISELBERG (M).— Pure salmon pink with a delicate cream centre; excellent form, seedling from Andraes Hofer. 2/6
JUGENDPRACHT (L).—Golden yellow flushed salmon. Good type, similar form to Golden Sonne. 2/-.
LADY HUNTINGFIELD (M).—Pink shaded salmon, on a yellow base; suitable for garden, cutting, or exhibition.
LOUISE ARDUINI (L).—Rich, deep velvety red; perfect blooms.
MDE. C. JUSSIANT (M).—Pure lilac, well formed flowers. Excellent cutting ype; best in this colour. 2/-.
MASCOTTE (M).—Rose, tinted cerise, lighter towards points of petals; narrow and revolute florets, long wiry stems; free flowering.
MEVR. WYKHUIZEN (L).— Brilliant fiery red, velvety-black centre.
NAGEL'S BIJOU (M).—Bright salmon rose with a soft salmon orange glow; early and free flowering—an excellent cutting variety. 2/-.
NEW GLORY (L).—Deep blood red, tipped white.
OLYMPIC SUNSET (L).—Orange shaded coral with a distinct yellow at base of petals; huge flowers on strong, erect stems. 2/-.
ORLANDO (M).—Yellow suffused salmon pink. 2/6.
PLAY OF THE FLAMES (M).—Orange flushed crimson scarlet; good cutting type.
PORTEUS—Purple mauve. An uncommon shade of recent introduction. 2/6.
RED ABUNDANCE (L).—Coral-red; free flowering.
RUBY (L).—Ruby red, violet reverse, which shows up in the long full centre petals. The raiser has great expectations of this variety. 3/6.
SUZETTE FINCHAM (M).—Coppery apricot with golden tips; specially fine either for cutting or garden effect.

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JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

1/- each; 10/- doz. Ready in September.

AUTUMN TINTS.—Salmon Buff, creamy yellow reverse.
BRONZE TURNER.—Bronze.
CRIMSON RED CAVELL.—Crimson.

CORONATION PINK.—Pale pink reflex.
DAME SARAH LEES.—Deep pink, reflex.
DR. I. M. INGLIS.— Purple, silver reverse, large broad petals petals slightly incurved.
EDITH CAVELL.—Chestnut and gold, large incurved.
HELENA POCKETT.—White.
LADY DUGAN.—Helitrope Incurving
LADY E. MILLER.—Deep yellow incurved, good show bloom.
MAJESTIC—Golden amber, beautiful Dwarf Habit.
MARJORIE GOULD.—Yellow incurved.
MRS. A. J. WELLER.—Chestnut and gold.
MRS. J. L. REUTER.—White reflex.
MRS. E. ALSTON.—Pure Yellow Sport from Autumn Tints.
MRS. H. HABGOOD.—Salmon shaded Apricot.
MRS. W. A REID.—Crimson, one of the finest of its colour.
PINK POCKETT.—Silvery Pink.
POLLY FLITTON.—Beautiful Golden Bronze.
PATRICIA BARNETT.—Pale yellow.
RED MAJESTIC.—Old Rose.
SOUVENIR D. MARTIN.—Crimson Gold reverse.
SYLVIA GREEN.—Large Mauve reflex.
VERA BRITTAIN.—Lilac Mauve Silver reverse.

Gladioli

— GLADIOLI NAMED VARIETIES. —

List and Corms ready about May. Mixed Gladioli 4/- doz; 6d. each.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND TUBERS

Very scarce.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATA.—African Lily; Blue and white. 1/3 each.
AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.—(Hippiastrum)—1/-; 2/- each.
CALLA EFFIGIN —Arum Lily; white. **1/-; 10/- doz.**
CHRISTMAS LILY.—Large White Lilies; easy to grow in the open. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.
EUCHARIST LILY —For shady place. 1/- each; 10/- doz.
LILLIUM LOUGIFLORUM.—(Christmas Lily).—9d. each; 7/6 doz Large size. Plant with claws downward.
TUBEROSES.—3d. per clump, single; double, 6d.
TUBEROSES.—Double.—6d. each; 4/- doz.
SWEETPEAS.—1/- packet.
WATSONIA MAUVEEN.—Large deep Mauve. 6d. each.

PALMS

KENTIA TABLE PALMS.

Are one of the most useful Species of Palms of which Fosteriana is a favourite.

Prices (with pots) : 1/-; .1/6; .2/6.

COCOS PLUMOSA.

Feathery Palms, for outside, grows straight up.

1/6; 3/6; 7/6; 10/-.

In Pots or out of ground (balled).

LATANIA BURBONICA.

Fan Palms, suitable for outdoor or indoor. Large and showy.

2/6, 3/6 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS

Outdoor Palm, bushy habit, 2/6

PHOENIX ROEBELLINI

A Fine Leaved Palm, similar to Cocos Weddeliana, but hardier for table or outdoors, suitable for small garden; very pretty. This is one of the finest Palms. Highly recommended

1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6.

COCOS YAFAY WINE PALMS.—3/-.

A FEW HINTS ON THE CARE OF PALMS IN THE HOUSE

Table Palms are so easily grown and kept in the house, that no home should be without a plant or two, yet many people lose their Palms in a few short months, and very often the nurseryman gets the blame, when, as a rule, improper management is the cause of failure. Table Palms are lost either through lack of water, too much water, or the ravages of Scale.

First of all see that your Palm is placed where there is no draught and have as much light as possible, but never in the glaring sun. Every opportunity should be availed of to place the Palms for a spell in the open air in a shady and protected place, especially during rain or in the night, as the dew refreshes them.

Watering Palms.—The best way is to take a bucket of water and immerse the whole pot for a quarter hour twice or three times a week in the summer and less in the winter. Never let the pot stand in a saucer of water.

Scale is the most injurious pest attacking a Palm. To keep them free of this, wash the leaves on both sides at least once a fortnight with water and Sunlight Soap. This will destroy any Scale and at the same time remove dust and keep the pores open. Palms should not be kept in a room where gas is burning.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

The value of Shrubs for the garden is becoming more and more recognised. When once established they require little attention. Not only do they give variety to the garden, but are often the only plants that are in flower during a dry spell when water gets scarce. All shrubs are grown in pots and can therefore be transplanted at any time.

When planting do not disentangle the roots, but plant as they have been in the pot; place a few inches below soil level, trample on well and water well. A mulching of some material will prevent evaporation.

PLEASE NOTE.

Many varieties of Shrubs and Creepers are in short supply and some varieties out of stock.

The following list is most suitable for the Queensland climate:

ABUTILON CHINESE LANTERN.—Well known flowering Shrubs. 1/9 each.

ACACIA BAILEYANA (Cootamundra Wattle).—Silver Leaved, 2/-. 15 feet.

ACACIA PODALYRAEFOLIA.—Queensland Silver Wattle, 2/- 15 feet.

ACALYPHA.—Variegated foliage plants in all shades, 1/9, 5 to 10 feet.

ADHATODA.—Tail Shrub grown for the foliage effect, white flowers, purple markings. 2/- each.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONI.—Large yellow flowers, glossy foliage. 2/- each.

ALLAMANDA VIOLACEA.— Dwarf shrub, profuse bloomer; scarce, 2/-.

ARDISIA CRENULATA.—Bearing Scarlet Berries, 1½ feet. 2/-.

AZALIAS.—Assorted Colours, 2/6.
For Bush-house or shady place; very pretty.

BOOKLEAF PINES.—See under Thuya.

BAUHINIA.—A beautiful flowering tree about 15 feet high, suitable for garden and street planting.
PURPIRUA—Purple flowers. 2/-.

BRUNSFELSIA (FRANCISCEA) EXIMA.—Flowers blue and white at same time, 2/-. 6 feet.

BRUGMANSIA KNIGHTI —Large white trumpet shaped flowers. 2/-.

BROWALLIA JAMIESONI.—Orange and yellow; blooms in great profusion; for warm position, 2/-. 2 feet.

BUDLEYA VEITCHIANA.—Sprays of lilac flowers, 12 feet, 2/-.

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See Ceratopetalum.

CAMELIAS.—In sort, 3/6. 5 feet unprocurable.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Large racemen of yellow flowers, very prolific. 2/-.
(CASCARA)

CASSIA CONDOLLEANA.—Profuse yellow blooms. 2/-.

CASSIA OCIDENTALIS.—Bushy growth, yellow flowers. 2/-.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM.—Small yellow flowers, with a strong scent at night time, 1/9 6 feet.

CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM.—Christmas bush of New South Wales. 2/-.

CHAMELAUCIUM UNICATUM (The Geralton Wax Plant).—Evergreen. Unprocurable.

CROTONS.—Assorted colours. Large assortment. From 2/-.

CUPHEA JORRULENSIS.—Yellow and red flowers, 1/9. 3 feet. Hardy.

DEUTZIA CRENATA.—Double White, 6 feet, 1/6.

DRACENA.—Beautiful foliage shrubs, hardy, different colours. 2/-. to 5/6.

ERITHRINA BLAKII.—Dwarf, crimson flowers. 2/-.
CLUSTER GALLI (Tree Cockscomb) Scarlet, 2/-.
SPLENDEUR VARIEGATED.—Yellow variegated leaves. 2/-

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See Tamarix.

ERITHRINA CHRISTA GALLI.—8ft, 10ft, deep scarlet. 2/-.

ERITHINA VESPITELLI.—Leaves in the form of Maltese Cross, flowers red and yellow. 2/-.

FRANGIPANNI.—See Plumeria.

GARDENIA GLOBOSA.—White, strongly scented, dark green foliage, 2/- Each.
GARDENIA MAGNIFICA.— large, scented flowers, 2/-.
GERALTON WAX PLANT.—See Chamaelaucium. Unprocurable.
GLIRICIDIA MACULATA.—Tropical flowering shrub; pink pea-like flowers, 2/6.
HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.—Carmine; nearly always in flower; flowers resemble Bouvardias, 2/-.
HELIOTROPIUM AUREUM.—Blue, beautiful perfume. 1/3.
All Hibiscus short supply.
HIBISCUS.—ANDERSONI.—Carmine, dark eye, 1/9.
AUREOLE.—Golden Apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye, 1/9.
CONQUEROR.—Buff yellow, crimson base, 1/9.
FUCHSIOIDES.—Curious and drooping bloom, 1/9.
FIREGLOW.—Single, brick-red and apricot shade
GLORIA.—Chinese, orange and veined matter lake, 1/9.
ISLAND QUEEN.—Pink, fine colour, 1/9.
ROSE SCOTT.—Light red, very showy, 1/9.
MADELINE CHAMPIGNON.—Rich apricot, with deep strawberry red eye, 1/9.
TANGO QUEEN.—Coppery shade; darker than Conqueror, 1/9.
PACIFICUS CREAM.—Dark eye,1/9.
PEACH BLOW.—Deep salmon pink, double and free, 1/9.
DOUBLE WHITE.—1/9.
SINGLE LAVENDER.—1/9.
WILDERS WHITE.—A large single white, 1/9.
HOLMSKIOLDIA SANGUINEA.—Bearing peculiar brick red flowers in Winter, 2/-.
HYDRANGEAS.—White, Blue and Pink. For shady, moist position. 1/9 each. To improve colour, use lime for pink, sulphate of iron for blue varieties.
JASMINUM TAMBAC—Dwarf, large white, 2/-.
JATRAPHA CUREAS (Physic Nut)- Tree to 15 ft. high, yellow flowers 2/6.
LAGERSTROEMIA (So called Pride of India).—For coast or inland.
ALBA.—White, 2/-.
INDICA.—Red, 2/-.
FLOS REGINA.—Bright pink. 2/-.
LASIANDRA MACRANTHA.—Bears a profusion of purple flowers 1/9; 5 feet.
LANTANA.—These showy shrubs are non-spreading, splendid flowering shrubs, 1/3 each, 12/- dozen.
ALBA.—White
CHELSEA GEM.—Crimson, suffused orange, always in bloom
DRAP DE OR.—Yellow.
SELLOWIANA—Mauve, trailing variety.
GOLIATH.—Orange and red variety.
MAGENTA QUEEN.—Rich magenta.
MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.—Portwine Magnolia; evergreen, 2/6.
MOSHOSMA RIPARIA (Musk).—Producing masses of feathery mauve blooms. 2/-.
MURRAYA EXOTICA.—White, scented flower; evergreen; often called Box Tree. 2/-: for coastal districts.
MUSEANDRA FRONDOSA.—Orange flower, backed by a white leaf; striking appearance; strong grower, 2/-. Frost free position.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.—The Sacred Bamboo of Japan; white flowers in Spring; graceful foliage, 2/-.

NERIUM-OLEANDER.—For wet or dry positions.
DR. GOLFIN.—Deep rosy red; single, 2/-.
MADONNA.—Large semi-double white, 2/-.
MADAME MELAGUIER.—Single, light pink. 2/-.
MRS. F. ROEDING.—Semi-double Salmon. 2/-.
SPLENDENS.—Large double, pink. 2/-.

OCHNA MULTIFLORA.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by black berries with scarlet tract. 2/-.

PLUMERIA ACUTIFOLIA (Frangipanni).—Beautiful Shrub, grows 15 feet high; creamy white flower; strongly scented, 1/9. pink, 2/6. tricolour, 2/6.

POINCIANA GILISII.—Bird of Paradise flower. Yellow and Red. 10 feet. 2/-.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.—A very showy Scarlet; flowers in Spring, 1/9; 10 feet.
CREAM.—2/-.

POMEGRANATE.—Beautiful scarlet flowers which resemble Carnation, 2/-.

RAPHIOLEPSIS INDICA.—White; hardy evergreen shrub; dwarf, 2/-.

RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.—Four feet: attractive, free flowering plant, 1/9. 4 feet.

SPIREA GRANDIFLORA.—Double. May. 1/9. 6 ft. everywhere.

STACHYPTARPHETA MUTABILIS HERBACEUS.—Shrub; 3-4 ft. Pink flowers on long spikes. 2/-.

TABERNAEMONTANA COMASSA.—White, Gardenia-like flowers; evergreen: compact shrub, 1/9; 6 ft.

TAMARIX.—Flowering Cypress.
JAPONICIA PLUMOSA.—Feathery pale pink. 2/-.

TECOMA STANS.—Yellow flowers; in large clusters; 15 ft., 1/9.

TECOMA SMITHII.—Orange yellow. 1/9.

TOXICOPHLAEA SPECTABILIS.—Handsome shrub, with attractive foliage. 2/-. 6 feet.

VITEX VARIEGATA.—Foliage plant, narrow leaves, 2/-.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

ARAUCARIA EXCELSIS—Norfolk Island Pine, 50 ft. 2/6, 3/6.

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CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS.—Camphor Laurel. 2/-.

FICUS BENJAMINI.—Weeping Fig. 2/6.

FICUS NITIDA.—A fine Fig; evergreen; for street planting. 2/6.

JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA.—Blue flowering tree, 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

POINCIANA REGIA—2/- each; large trees out of ground, 3/-.

SHINUS MOLLIS.—Pepper Tree. 2/-.

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(Evergreen Trees of the Pine, Spruce and Cypress kind)

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CUPRESSUS BRUNNINNA.—Golden Cypress. 3/6, 5/-.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA FLETCHERI.—Dwarf glaucous blue. syraundal. 4/-.

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CUPRESSUS HORIZON TALIS AUREA —Golden Cypress). 3/6.
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JUNNIPERUS HIBERNIA—Irish juniper. 2/6.
JUNIPERUS AFRICANA.—A dwarf globular variety.

★ ★

TWINING & CLIMBING PLANTS

ALAMANDA SHOTTI.—Large yellow flowers; glossy foliage. 2/-.
ANTIGONUN LEPTOPUS.—Large cluster of Pink flowers; very pretty. 1/9.
ALBA.—White blooms, 2/-.
ARGREIA SPECIOSA—Rose flowers, on stalks, 6 feet long.
BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.—Large White, trumpet-like flowers. 2/-.
BIGNONIA CHERERE.—Evergreen, large Scarlet flowers. 2/-.
GRANDIFLORA.—Large head of Orange; flowers in Summer. 2/6 Each.
JASMINOIDES ALBA.—Pure White, glossy foliage. A beautiful variety. 2/-.
LINDLEYANA.—Lilac. 2/-.
ROSEA.—Large trusses of light rose flowers. 2/-.
VENUSTA.—Orange; flowers in Winter. 1/9.
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IMPROVED GLABA.—Magneta. 2/-.
IMPROVED MAGNIFICA TRAILLI.—Purple. 2/-.
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Yellow flowered. 2/-.
ELLPHANT CLIMBER—Small flowers, borne in clusters. 2/-.
LONICERA MULTIFLORA.—Honeysuckle yellow. 1/9.
QUISQUALIS INDICA.—Flowers vary from Orange to Red and Pink on the same plant. 2/-.
RHYNCOSPERNUM JASMINOIDES.—White star-shaped flowers, perfumed; small evergreen leaves. 2/-.
SOLANDRA NITIDA.—A very rare and beautiful climber; flowers deep yellow, one foot long. For frost-free position. 2/-.
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WISTERIA SINENSIS.—Lavender. 2/-.

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Beautifully coloured and marked foliage plants. Plant October-November, in a shady and protected position.

BULBS—2/-; 2/6 each.
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ASPARAGUS FERNS.—1/6.
COLEUS—6d. each.
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GYNURA.—Pretty foliage plant. 1/9.
MILITARY FERN.—1/9.
ADIANTHIUS FERNS.—Unprocurable.
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Seed scarce; some unprocurable.

All flower and vegetable plants are packed in new boxes for which we make a small charge, but we will not be responsible for safe arrival as heat and train delays may cause plants to perish.

ASTERS.—Crego and Tasmanian branching. From July. 6d. doz
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RUSSELL LUPINES

Flower spikes commence at bottom of stalk and all the way up.

1/3 dozen.

GEBERAS—Very scarce.

Flowering Plants : 6d. each; 5/6 dozen.

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